orbital breadth 3.5; breadth of brain-case (across squamosal region) 8.6; breadth of rostrum (across lachrymal region) 6; palatilar length 5.8; width of palate inside m^2 3.3; width across palate outside m^2 7; postpalatal length 6.5; length of upper tooth-row from front of canine to back of m^3 6.4; length of upper tooth-row from front of first premolar to back of m^3 4.9; height of canine 3.2.

Hab. Bibianaha, 60 miles W. of Kumasi, Gold Coast.

Altitude 700 feet.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 11. 1. 11. 1. Original number 34. Collected on December 8th, 1910, by the donor,

Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell.

It gives me great pleasure to associate this new and interesting bat with the name of Dr. Spurrell, to whom the National Collection is already indebted for many rare and unique West-African mammals.

XXII.—Descriptions of Three new Characinid Fishes from South-western Colombia. By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

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Lebiasina multimaculata.

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ times. Eye 3 (young) to 4 times in length of head, as long as snout in adult; interorbital width $2\frac{1}{2}$ times; maxillary extending to below anterior third of eye. Dorsal II 8, about $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as distant from end of snout as from root of caudal. Anal III 8. Pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle a little longer than deep. Scales 28-29 in a longitudinal series, 18 round the body; lateral line reduced to the 4 anterior scales. Dark brown above, whitish beneath; 9 to 11 roundish black spots along each side, the last at root of caudal; a blackish band on the anal.

Total length 100 mm.

Three specimens from the Condoto River at Condoto, Choco, 150 ft., from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer. These types and the following preserved in the British Museum.

Luciocharax striatus.

Depth of body $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head nearly 3 times. Shout longer than postocular part of head, 4 times diameter of eye, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital

width; maxillary extending to below posterior border of eye. Gill-rakers rather long and slender, 12 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal II 8, 2½ times as distant from head or from root of caudal. Anal III 8, originating below middle of Pectoral & length of head. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. Scales $48 \frac{51}{61}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ between lateral line and ventral; lateral scales with 16 to 18 radiating strong keels terminating in spines; lateral line 30. Olive-brown above, whitish on the sides, with five olive-brown longitudinal streaks running between the series of scales. silvery white beneath; a large black ocellar spot, edged with yellow, at the root of the caudal; dorsal and caudal greyish, other fins whitish.

Total length 200 mm.

A single specimen from Boca de Calima, Choco, 5200 ft., from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Curimatus lineopunctatus.

Depth of body 21 to 22 times in total length, length of head 4 times. Head nearly twice as long as deep, upper profile scarcely concave at occiput; eye a little longer than snout, a little shorter than interorbital width, 3 times in length of head; adipose eyelid rudimentary. Gill-rakers short, 16 or 17 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal III 9, its origin nearer end of snout than root of caudal. Anal III 7. Pectoral 3 length of head, not reaching ventral. Belly not keeled behind the ventrals. Caudal deeply forked, a little longer than head. Caudal peduncle as long as deep, Scales 40-42 8-9, 6-7 between lateral line and ventral. Steelgrey above, silvery white beneath, the scales on the sides with round black spots forming regular longitudinal series; a large round black blotch on the caudal peduncle.

Total length 135 mm.

Five specimens from Novita, Rio Tamana, Choco, 150-200 ft., from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

XXIII .- Entomological Notes from the London School of Tropical Medicine. - No. I. Description of a new Species of Tabanidæ from British Guiana. By SOPHIA L. M. SUMMERS, M.A., B.Sc.*

THE species described below is near Dichelacera testacea, Macq., which, as Miss Ricardo states, has not the typical

^{*} Communicated by Lt.-Colonel A. Alcock, C.I.E., F.R.S.